

The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1732.

Have often heard it observed that if you want to find an idle, rambling Fellow in this Town, the surest Way is to fix yourself in one certain Place; for you may follow Him from Coffee-house to Coffee-house, and from one Haunt to another for a Week together, without happening to meet with Him; but if you plant your self in one Station, and have Patience enough to wait there for five, or six Hours, it is great Odds but He comes in your Way.

I have always look'd upon the ministerial Advocates in this Light, as a Set of loose, desultory Writers, who ramble from one Subject to another, just as their Patron's Measures direct Them, without any Regard to Consistency, or the Principles They profess; so that it would be endless and, indeed, is needless to follow them in such a Wild-Goose Chase, which commonly ends in their own Shame and Confusion; for Men, who have undertaken to justify a Minister in all his fluctuating and opposite Schemes, must not boggle at the same Inconsistencies and Contradictions in their own Writings; from whence it comes to pass that these Gentlemen have been generally found confuting their own Positions in Form, or tacitly giving them up, without any Hesitation, as soon as the Course of Events hath proved the Falshood of them, and different Views render the Advancement of different Doctrines expedient and necessary.

I have already illustrated this Point in several Instances, and could do it in almost every material Article of the Debate, which hath been carried on between us for five, or six Years past; but I will confine my self, at present, to three or four Particulars.

The first ministerial Production, of any Note, since the Opposition, was a Pamphlet intitled *an Essay on the publick Debts of this Kingdom*, printed for J. Peale in the Year 1726.

Amongst several other extraordinary Assertions in this Piece, the Author lays it down for a Certainty, that the LANDS, Estates, Expence, or Commerce of Great Britain will yet easily admit of farther Duties, sufficient to furnish new Funds, to answer the Interest of such Sums as any publick Occasions, that He can represent to Himself, can call for.

I leave the World to judge how consistent this Position is with the general Tenor of a late Pamphlet, concerning the Reduction of the Land-Tax; in which the grievous Oppression of that Tax is set forth in the strongest Colours, and all the Freeholders in England, under a thousand Pounds a Year, are represented, on that Account, as the POOREST and MOST DISTRESSED Sort of People in the whole Kingdom.

It must be confess'd, indeed, that the general View of both these Pieces is much the same; viz. to recommend EXCISES as the most equal and easy Taxes. This Design was charged upon the Author of the *Essay*, when it first appeared in Publick, and is openly avowed by the other Writer; but in the Case of Lands there is a manifest Contradiction between Them, as appears by the Passages before cited.

The next memorable Treatise, on the same Side, was an Enquiry into the Reasons of the Conduct of Great Britain; in which the exorbitant Power of the House of Austria, and the formidable Schemes, in Favour of Don Carlos, were made the principal Arguments for contracting other Alliances and preventing those Designs; but subsequent Events and the present Situation of Affairs in Europe, have sufficiently explain'd the Validity of those Reasonings, and save me the Trouble of any farther Animadversions.

I have already more than once pointed out the flat Contradiction of another ministerial Writer, concerning the Succession of Don Carlos to the Italian Dominions; which He represented in January 1728-9, as contrary to the Interests of all the Powers of Europe; (particularly of Great Britain;) and in the August following call'd it the MASTER-STRING of all our Politicks, which We had at last touch'd with Success.

I likewise took some Notice, in my last Paper, of another glaring Inconsistency, which this minor Politician was guilty of, in the space of seven Days, with Relation to the Act, for punishing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament; by endeavouring to ridicule it as a Golden Dream, on Saturday May the 31st, 1729, and calling it, on the very next Saturday, a sovereign Remedy against Corruption; but upon looking over the Passages again, and comparing Them with some Transactions since, I find another Inconsistency in the Conduct of these Writers, which deserves the Observation of the Publick.

The Reflections of Mr. Manley, alias Walsingham, against the Bribery Bill, on the 31st of May 1729, run in the following Words: viz.

"As much as I wish the Grievance were remedied, and as unwilling as I am to disturb their Golden Dream, who hope for this happy Consequence from a late Act to prevent Bribery and Corruption; yet I cannot but observe that this Law, which punishes this Evil in its first Source, leaves Men to their own Ways afterwards."

"It punishes the Electors, who are corrupted, or the Candidate, who corrupts Them; but lays no Restraint on the elected Person; so that it seems calculated (at least, it hath a Tendency) to confine all Bounties to the Parties chosen; which yields a comfortable Prospect to Those, who would turn the Tables and come into Play, as They hope to engross Corruption, and make it their own absolute Property."

"Thus Gentlemen may be elected without any Expence, or Trouble, other than Mobbing, and Speeches; and strong Beer; so that when They come up to Westminster, all They get there will be clear Gains."

The great Objection, you see, at that Time, was that this Law did not punish Corruption within Doors, as well as without; in the Persons elected, as well as in the Electors; and the Gentlemen, who promoted the passing of this Act with so much Vigour and Success, were charg'd with a Design of engrossing Corruption to Themselves; though I cannot possibly understand how This could yield a more comfortable Prospect to Those, who would turn the Tables, than to Those, who were already in Play, and had all the Means of Corruption in their own Hands.

However, the Gentlemen, who were branded with such a Design, took the first Opportunity of blunting the Edge of this Objection, and endeavour'd to supply the Defect, complain'd of in the Bribery-Act, by bringing another Bill into Parliament, the very next Year, for preventing Corruption within Doors. This Bill hath likewise pass'd the House of Commons for three successive Sessions, and been as often thrown out of the House of Lords; so that I think these Gentlemen have fully clear'd Themselves from the Imputation of designing to engross Corruption and make it their own absolute Property.

It is worth observing, in this Place, that when the Pension Bill was first brought into the House of Commons, an Exception was taken to it by the Patron of these Writers, because it had no Preamble, to set forth the Motives to it; and because He believ'd there was not one Member in the whole House, who did not abhor the Thoughts of Corruption; but his Advocate was plainly of another Opinion, by making no Scruple to own, in the Passage before cited, that something is to be got, by coming up to WESTMINSTER. Of this Opinion likewise that reverend Author seems to be, who preach'd against the Independence of the House of Commons, as well as several other worthy Writers, who have openly pleaded in Defence of Corruption.

I shall trouble my Readers with but one more Position of these Writers, which I wish Mr. Walsingham, the Author of it, would explain and justify to the World.

It is to be found in a large Bundle of political Ribaldry, printed in the Year 1730, and intitled the Free-Bruton extraordinary, in Answer to a short View of the State of our Affairs; where the Author, speaking of the Reparation, stipulated to our Merchants by the Treaty of Seville, makes this notable Observation: viz.

"Besides, it ought to be consider'd, the Restitution of our Losses, since June 1727, is to be immediate, and forthwith, as well as the Introduction of the Spanish Garrisons is to be without Loss of Time, and that the Affair of the Merchants stands exactly in the Treaty to the Tuscan Affair, a.d. so far as it is to be without Loss of Time, must have the Preference; nay, if it is not perform'd immediately, nothing is oblig'd to be done, in Favour of Don Carlos."

I cannot learn that We have yet received any Restitution for our Losses, even since June 1727, though the Treaty of Seville hath been sign'd almost three Years, and the Introduction of Don Carlos hath been effectuated almost one Year. If therefore the Affair of the Merchants stands prior in the Treaty to the Tuscan Affair, I should be glad to be inform'd by Mr. Walsingham what Reasons could induce the honourable Gentleman, his Patron, to be so complaisant to Don Carlos, in Prejudice to our British Merchants, as to give Him the Preference, contrary to the Stipulations of the Treaty. I know very well He is above owning the Truth, that He promis'd this Assertion only as a present Expedient, to get rid of an Argument, which He could not answer; and therefore He must have Recourse to one of these three Ways of justifying Himself, and supporting the Honour of his Patron in this Particular.

First, that He meant nothing more in this Passage,

than that the Stipulation of Restitution to our Merchants preceded That, concerning the Tuscan Affair; the one being contain'd in the fifth, and the other in the ninth Article. This, indeed, may be called standing prior in the Treaty, and agrees exactly with his usual Way of Reasoning; but how a Priority, in Point of Place, can be said to infer a Preference, with Regard to Execution, seems to require a little farther Explanation.

Secondly, He may alledge, as it hath been frequently insinuated already, that all the Complaints of our Merchants, about Captures, Seizures and Depredations, were nothing but frivolous Pretences, without any Grounds; and that the only Reason why They have not received any Satisfaction is, because They could not make it appear that They have suffered any Losses.

Or lastly, He may assert very dogmatically that the Nomination of Commissaries, on both Sides, in order to adjust such Claims, though without coming to any Determination about them, fully answers the Design of the Treaty, and ought to be look'd upon as an immediate Restitution.

But whatever Interpretation may be put on the Introduction of Don Carlos, in Preference to the Case of our Merchants, though the latter stands prior in the Treaty; I was very well pleas'd to see an Article in last Saturday's Gazette, importing that Rear-Admiral Stewart, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Squadron in the West Indies, in Pursuance of the Orders He had received to make Reparations for the Depredations committed by the Guarda Costa's, had sent two of his Majesty's Ships, one to the Governor of Campeachy, and the other to the Havanna, to demand Restitution of two Ships taken, and of Goods plunder'd from a third; and that if these Demands were not comply'd with, He would then proceed to the farther Execution of his Orders. That his Majesty's Ships had been cruising, some Time, against the Privateers, commonly called Guarda Costa's; one of which had been taken and brought into Jamaica, and another forced on Shore in a Storm.

It is added, that Rear Admiral Stewart had received Advice from St. Jago de Cuba, that a Guarda Costa, belonging to one Henriquez a NOTED PYRATE, having put into that Port to rest, the Southsea Factors there, who had received considerable Damage from Him, apply'd to the Governor, who kept the Ship and, upon Trial before the proper Court, she was condemn'd and sold, and the Money paid to the Factors, towards making good their Loss; that the said Henriquez, who is an Inhabitant of Porto Rico, had offered the new Governor of that Place a considerable Present, to purchase his Favour, as He had done That of his Predecessors; but that the Governor refused it, and upon the Complaints, that had been made to the King of Spain against Henriquez, He had been oblig'd to pay a very large Fine.

This looks somewhat like doing Business; and if a British Squadron have full Orders given Them to act with Vigour against the Spaniards (as now We can no longer doubt) I will venture to lay Odds on their Side, that They will soon bring these Plunderers and Pyrates to good Terms. I was therefore very well pleas'd with this Account; and I believe every Englishman will rejoice to hear that whilst France is employ'd in vindicating the Honour of her FLAG in the most peremptory Manner; and whilst Spain begins once more to spread Terror with her FLEETS; Great Britain will not suffer Her self to be any longer insulted on her native Element, but exert that Power, which God and Nature have put into her Hands.

If these Measures, I say, are pursued with Constancy and Resolution, We may soon put a Stop to the Depredations and Cruelties of the Spaniards; who, not content with taking and plundering our Merchant Ships, have proceeded to the most audacious Insolence, by cutting off the Ears of his Majesty's Subjects, with Circumstances of the highest Indignity, and even saluting one of his Royal Commanders with Slaps on the Face.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

We have at last an Account, published by Authority, that the present great Armada of Spain is actually design'd against OMAN, for which Place they sail'd from Alicante the 30th of last Month N. S. so that We may every Day expect to hear of their Landing. As this News hath, in a great Measure, allay'd the Fears of most People, with Regard to the Design of that Expedition; so it hath increas'd the Speculations of others, concerning the Motives to our late sudden Armament at home. For our Parts, We cannot pretend to make any Conjectures about it, but must leave it to Time, which will soon discover the whole Mystery.

HOME NEWS.

Shernays, June 30. This Day the Buckingham, Grafton, Edinburgh, and Tiger, sailed from Blackstake to the North; as did likewise the Suffolk from this Harbour. The Namure waits still at Blackstake for Want of Hands. This Day likewise the Pendant was hoisted on board the Griffin Fireship in this Dock, under the Command of Capt. Towry, late first Lieutenant of the Namure. The other Fireships now sitting here, have all the Dispatch that possibly may be, to get them in Readiness for the Sea.

Edinburgh, June 29. Some Days ago a considerable Quantity of Papers belonging to John Thompson, late Warehousekeeper to the Charitable Corporation, were seized here in a Friend's House of his, and are to be sent to London for further Discoveries into that Mystery of Iniquity.

The Commissioners of the Custom house have received a Letter from an unknown Hand with a Bank Note for 50 l. inclosed; the Writer declares he had wrong'd the King in Duties of that Sum, and could not be easy, tho' some Years since, till he had made Reimbursement.

If ALL PERSONS who defraud the King and their Country, had the same Compunction and Remorse of Conscience, the Debts of the Nation might be soon paid off, even without the Assistance of the sinking Fund.

Lately Published,

The CASE of the Revival of the SALT DUTY fully stated and examined; with some Remarks on the present State of Affairs. In Answer to a late Pamphlet, intitled *A Letter to a Freeholder on the late Reduction of the Land Tax to one Shilling in the Pound.*

In a Letter from a Member of the House of Commons to a Gentleman in the Country.

Printed by H. HAINES at Mr. FRANKLIN'S in Russell-Street, Covent-Garden. [Price One Shilling.]

N.B. It is likewise sold by PETER BROWN in Thomas's Street, Bristol.

LONDON, July 8.

Whitehall, June 29. Letters from Rear-Admiral Stewart, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Squadron in the West Indies, dated at Port Antonio in Jamaica the 28th of April last, bring an Account, that in pursuance of the Orders he had received to make Reprisals for the Depredations committed by the Guarda Costas, he had called upon the Merchants to make Proof of their Losses, since the first Arrival of those Orders in December, 1730, in the Court of Vice-Admiralty there, and to obtain declaratory Sentences thereof, to enable him to make a regular Demand of Satisfaction; that he had received Claims only of three Ships, two of them taken, and the other plundered, concerning which such Demands could be made; and he had sent one of his Majesty's Ships to demand Reimbursement of one of the Ships taken, and of the Goods plundered on board the third, of the Governor of Camaguey; and another of his Majesty's Ships to the Havana, to demand Reimbursement of the other Ship that had been taken and carried in there; and that if these Demands were not comply'd with, he should then proceed to the further Execution of his Orders. That his Majesty's Ships had been cruising some Time against the Privateers commonly call'd Guarda Costas, one of which had been taken and brought into Jamaica, and another forced on shore in a Storm, and it was believed most of her Men were drowned; and that as these Privateers take indifferently the Ships of all Nations, this Protection of the Commerce and Navigation had given universal Satisfaction to all the neighbouring Colonies.

These Letters add, that Rear-Admiral Stewart had received Advice from St. Jago de Cuba, that a Guarda Costa belonging to one Henriquez, a noted Pirate, having put into that Port to refit, the South-Sea Factors there who had received considerable Damage from him, apply'd to the Governor, who stop'd the Ship, and upon Trial before the proper Court, she was condemned and sold, and the Money paid to the Factors towards making good their Loss; and that the Rear-Admiral had also an Account from Porto Rico, that upon the Arrival of the present Governor of that Island, the said Henriquez, who is an Inhabitant there, offered him a very considerable Present to purchase his Favour, as he had in the same Way done That of his Predecessors, but the Governor refused it, and upon the Complaints that had been made to the King of Spain against Henriquez, he had been obliged to pay a very large Fine. The last Governor of that Place was sent home in Custody to Spain, to answer for his Misconduct, and his Predecessor was for his Misdemeanours confined in the Castle of Cuba, where it was believed he would continue a Prisoner for Life.

Several Preis Warrants were sent from the Admiralty on Saturday last to the Masters of Watermen's-Hall, in order for them to impress Watermen, which were put in Execution the same Evening, and so continue; upon which a great Number of Watermen have quitted the Service of the Water, and retired into the Country to make Hay.

We hear that there are eleven Candidates (some say three times that Number) for the Place of Commissioner for the Salt Duties, in the Room of Thomas Woodcock, Esq; deceased; and that the same will not be dispos'd of till the Return of Sir Robert Walpole from Norfolk.

Mr. Robert Manning is made Secretary to the Commissioners for the Land Tax.

Sir Richard Grosvenor, Bart. lies so dangerously ill at his Seat at Eaton-Hall in Cheshire, that his Life is despaired of.

From Paris the 12th Inst. N. S. they write, that by Express they had received Advice of the Spaniards having landed the 22d of June near Oran, without any Opposition from the Moors.

Last Saturday Night ended the Quarter-Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, where James Cooper was convicted on an Indictment for cheating and defrauding a young Gentleman, (Son to a Justice of the Peace) of several Guineas, at a Play called Dipping, or Cutting the Cards, and was fined one Shilling, and committed to Bridewell to beat Hemp for three Months. There were two or three more Sharpers taken up, who were concerned in cheating this young Gentleman at a House they frequented in Moor-lane, near Moor-fields; but they were released from the Confines.

Mary Millicent, who was indicted for a common Scold, pleaded guilty to her Indictment, and submitted to the Mercy of the Court, who, in regard to her having been in Prison above ten Weeks already, fined her only one Shilling, and ordered her to be discharged.

Last Saturday one Shelton, a notorious Highwayman, was taken at Rochester; he was formerly an Apothecary at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, who has lately committed several Robberies in the County of Middlesex, particularly about Enfield and on the Road that leads from Hackney to Stamford-hill.

On Sunday in the Evening, one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived at Kensington with some Dispatches from his Majesty to the Queen, his Majesty being in perfect Health at Hanover.

On Monday Sir Chaloner Ogle took his Leave of the Lords of the Admiralty, and set out for Deal on Wednesday in order to embark on board the Royal Exchange, Captain Talbot, for Jamaica.

Her Majesty went last Week to see the Physick Garden at Chelsea, belonging to the Apothecaries Company, and express'd herself well pleas'd therewith, leaving a handsome Gratuity for the Servants.

Tuesday about Five in the Afternoon, Mr. Abraham Fernandes Nunes, an eminent Jew of New Broad-street, went to the Ship Tavern behind the Royal Exchange, and a Room being shewn him up one Pair of Stairs, he called for a Flask of French Claret, intimating that he expected Company would come to him. After he had been there about a Quarter of an Hour, he rung the Bell, and the Drawer attending, to his great Surprise, found him all bloody, having shot himself with a Pistol; the Ball had grazed behind his Ear, and lodged in his Shoulder; Physicians and Surgeons were immediately sent for, and his Wound being dressed, he walked into his Chariot and was carried home, and there are Hopes of his doing well.

On Monday last the Horse-Races began at Hampstead, when the four following Horses started for the Purse of 20 Guineas, viz. Mr. Hornby's Grey Mare, Drowsy Jenny; Mr. Woodman's black Mare, Creeping Kate; Mr. Rich's Bay Gelding; and also a Sorrel Mare, which was distanc'd the first Heat.

The first Heat was won by Creeping Kate, and the second and third Heats were won by Drowsy Jenny, which entitled her to the Purse of Guineas.

The Odds of the Field in the Morning were on Creeping Kate 4 to 1, but after the second Heat the Odds of the Field were 5 to 1 on Drowsy Jenny.

On Tuesday last at the Horse-Races at Hampstead, the three following Horses started for the 10 l. Plate, viz. Mr. Chapman's Chestnut Gelding, Black Joke; the Holler's Bay Gelding, Spot; and Mr. Pierce's Bay Mare. The first and second Heats were won by Black Joke, who had three to one the Odds of the Field at going off.

Last Monday a young Lad made an Information against five of his Companions, (all under 20 Years of Age) four of whom were immediately apprehended and carry'd to Wood-street Compter; and as the Boy who had made the Information was going to the Poultry Compter in Custody, they met the fifth, whom they seiz'd, and carry'd to Wood-street Compter; and Tuesday Morning they were carry'd before Sir Richard Brocas, who committed the five to Newgate, and the Evidence to the Poultry Compter. They were charg'd with robbing a Man on the Highway near Pancras, and stripping him; also with two Street Robberies; and with a Burglary and Felony committed last Week in Shoe-lane.

Tuesday Morning a poor Woman big with Child, who was carry'd before Justice Newton in Milford-Lane, in St. Clement Dances, in order to be pass'd away to her proper Settlement, fell immediately into Labour, and was deliver'd of a fine Boy at the Justice's House, who afterwards sent her, with the Child, to be taken Care of at the Parish Nurse's.

Wednesday the Sessions began at the Old Baily, when two Persons were capitally convicted, viz. John Gillett, alias Mouth, for a Street Robbery, and John Gladman for Horse-stealing.

On Monday last a Cause was try'd at Doctors-Commons, concerning a Marriage pretended to be solemnized at an Alehouse, between Mr. Luff, a Brewer at Westminster, and a Woman with whom he was intimate; although a Fleet Clergyman swore he marry'd them, and a Woman depos'd she was present, yet upon Circumstances, and considering the little Credit given at Law to Fleet Marriages, the same, upon a full and long Hearing, was set aside by the Judge, as several have been before.

Mar. Tuesday Mr. Barret, of Brentford, was marry'd at Oxford Chapel near Cavendish-Square, to Miss Anne

Roome, Daughter to Mr. Roome, a noted Undertaker in Fleet-street, with whom he had a considerable Fortune. On Saturday last Sir Thomas Hatton, of Long Stanton in Cambridgeshire, Bart. was marry'd to Mrs. Henrietta Astry, youngest Daughter of the late Sir James Astry, of Bedfordshire, Knt. and Sister of the Rev. Dr. Astry.

Dead. On Monday Night last died at his Lodgings in Richmond, Mr. John Ogden, one of the Comedians of the Theatre-Royal in Lincoln's-Inn Fields. Letters from Dublin say, that Sir Thomas Smyth, of Redcliffe in Buckinghamshire, (in England) Bart. Ranger of the Park, died there June the 20th, a Batchelor, by whose Decease the Estate of 300 l. per Ann. with the Dignity of a Baronet, devolved to Sir William Smyth, of Warden in Bedfordshire, being to entail'd by the Patent of Creation. On Saturday last died at her Lodgings in Pall-Mall, the Lady Wrottesley, of the County of Stafford. Sunday Morning died at his House at Greenwich, Mr. Modre, an experienced Officer in the Navy, having been formerly Master of several Men of War.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 93 1 8th. South Sea Annuity 110 1 8th. Bank 149 1 qr. India 168 1 1/2. Blanks 21 9 3 d. 20 l. Prizes 19 l. 18 s.

LOST, on Saturday last,

In St. George's Fields, SOUTH-WARK, A black and white Spotted BITCH, of the pointing kind, her Ears and one Side of her Neck black, not broken any thing, very lately had Puppies, and answer to the Name of JONO. Whoever brings her to the Printer of this Paper, shall have Five Shillings Reward.

To be LETT, and enter'd upon immediately. The OBERQUER-INN, at KICK'S END in Middlesex, near Barnet, being a very good House, with good Stabling, about 18 Acres of Pasture Land, the Goods to be dispos'd of, they stand. Enquire of Mr. Reynolds at Kick's End.

Went away from his Master JOHN ROBINSON Organist at Westminster-Abbey, on Wednesday the 28th of June last, GEORGE KATZ, aged about thirteen, pocket-fretten, has staid in Norfolk, wears a Periwig, and had on when he went away a blue Coat and a laced Hat. This is to give Notice that if he return to his Master before the 10th Instant, he shall be kindly received; otherwise whoever entertains him after the Date here shall be punished to the utmost Rigour of the Law.

STRAYED out of a Field at the East End of Finchley, June the 28th 1742,

A Chestnut MARE, three white Feet, white Face, and a white Spot on the Muzzle near her Shoulders; her Goings quiet and galloping only. Whoever will give Intelligence of the above-mentioned Mare, shall have ten Shillings Reward and reasonable Charges.

Direct or bring her to Mr. Richard Foxon, over-against the three Horseshoes, on Finchley Common.

This Day is Published,

The EXAMINER Examined; or, An Answer to the Examination of the Facts and Reasonings in the Bishop of Oxford's Sermon, Part II. By a Friend to Monarchy and Episcopacy. Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane. Price 1 s. Where may be had, the second Edition of the first Part. The Reader is desired to correct the following Mistake; Page 10, instead of, In the 4th of King James the 1st, he Canon, &c. read In the 4th of King James the 1st, the Court decreed that the Canon.

BOOKS printed for and sold by Richard Willington at the Dolphin and Crown without Temple-Bar.

STATE TRIALS, from King RICHARD II to the End of King GEORGE I. In Six Vols. Folio.

The PRACTICAL PHYSICIAN. Shewing the Manner how to cure all acute and chronic Diseases, viz. the Gout, Dropsy, Fever, &c. with a Treatise concerning the Bloody Urine proceeding from the Stone being in the Kidneys. Necessary for all Families. By that excellent Physician, Dr. Sydenham, 8vo.

The Life of FRANCION; being a Collection of uncommon Adventures, with a Reflection on the Humours of the Age. Beautifully printed in two neat Pocket Volumes.

MAUYER'S French and English Grammar, 4th Edit. At the above Place are sold all Sorts of PLAYS.

This Day was published,

(Beautifully printed in One Volume, Octavo) A Treatise of CONTINUAL FEVERS, in four Parts. To which are added, MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS, in three Books, wherein are enumerated, the Diagnostics, Prognosticks, and Causes of the several Diseases incident to human Bodies. By JONATHAN LOMAX. Translated from the Latin by THOMAS DALL, M.D. Printed for J. Brotherton, W. Meadows, T. Cox, W. Hinchell, and R. Wilcock in Cornhill; J. Hazard near Stationers-Hall; W. Bickerton without Temple-Bar; T. Atley and S. Audlin in St. Paul's Church-yard, and L. Gilliver in Fleet-street.

This Day is Published,

The Greatness of the DIVINE LOVE further vindicated, in a Reply to Mr. Millar's Book, entitled, the Principles of the reformed Churches, and particularly of the Church of England, stated and vindicated, but more especially to that Part of the Book which treats of the Decrees and Omnipotence of God. By SAMUEL FANCOMER. Printed for John Gray at the Cross-Keys in the Rectory. Price 1 s.

Where may be had, by the same Author, 1. The Greatness of the divine Love vindicated, exemplified and display'd, in three Letters. 2. An Essay concerning Liberty, Grace and Predestination. 3. What will be, must be; or, future Contingencies, no Contingencies. 4. The Apology, or Letter to a Friend; setting forth the Cause, Progress and Importance of the present Controversy. 5. An Appendix to the Letter to Mr. Norman.

This Day is Published,

I. The Excellency and Advantage of the GOSPEL DISPENSATION, compared with the Law of Moses, the Law of Nature, the Inventions of Men, and the Dominion of Sin. By Robert Emms. Price 1 s.

II. A sober and charitable Disquisition concerning the Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity; particularly with Regard to the Unity and the Doctrine of Satisfaction. Price 1 s.

III. The third Edition of the Christian Oration, or the Devotion of the Closet display'd. By Benjamin Bennet, 8vo.

All printed for John Gray at the Cross-Keys in the Rectory, Cheap-side. Where may be had by the same Author,

1. The second Part of the Christian Oration; or the extraordinary Devotion of the Closet display'd. 8vo.

II. The Truth, Implication and Usefulness of the Scripture affords and proved. 8vo. — N.B. The Authority of the sacred Writing is demonstrated in a most familiar, easy Manner in this Treatise which is design'd for the Benefit of all, but more particularly those who have not Leisure or Capacity to read the more elaborate Performances on this Subject.

III. A Defence of the Memorial of the Reformation. 8vo.

IV. Occasional Hymns. 12mo.